CHIEF INSPECTING OFFICER MR. BALARAMA MARAR AND ASSISTANT SUPPLY OFFICER MR. KURUVILA—GRADES OF PAY, ETC.

214. മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. കൊച്ചുകുട്ടൻ: താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്ക ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും സദയം മറുപടി പറയുമോ.—

(എ) Chief Inspecting Officer മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. ബാലരാമമാരാരുടേയും കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ എ. എസ്സ്. ഒ. മിസ്റ്റർ വി. എ. കുരുവിളയുടേയും സ്ഥിരമായ ഉദ്യോഗം എന്താണ്;

(ബി) സ്ഥിരജോലിയിൽ ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും തസ്തിക എന്ത്;

(സി) ഓരോരുത്തരുടേയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ശമ്പളത്തോത് (grade of pay) എന്താണ്;

(ഡി) ഓരോരുത്തക്കും എത്ര കൊല്ലത്തെ സർവ്വീസു വീതമുണ്ട്?

റാവു സാഹിബ് എം. എം. പോർ:

(എ) മിസ്റ്റർ മാരാരുടെ സ്ഥിര ഉദ്യോഗം മൂന്നാം ഗ്രേഡ് എക്സൈസ്സ് സബ്ബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരും, മിസ്റ്റർ കുരുവിളയുടെ സ്ഥിര ഉദ്യോഗം രണ്ടാം ഗ്രേഡ് എക്സൈസ്സ് സബ്ബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടരും ആകുന്നു.

(ബി) മിസ്റ്റർ ബാലരാമമാരാർ ക. ൪ ൦—൩ ൦, മിസ്റ്റർ കുരുവിള ക. ൩ ൦—൨ ൦.

(സ) മിസ്റ്റർ മാരാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തോത് ക. ൧൫൦—൨൦൦, മിസ്റ്റർ കുരുവിളയുടെ ശമ്പളത്തോത് ക. ൧൦൦—൧൫൦+൨൫% ഡ്യൂട്ടി അലവൻസ്.

(ഡി) മിസ്റ്റർ ബാലരാമമാരാർ ൧ ൪ കൊല്ലം ൧ ൦ മാസം ൧ ൫ ദിവസം, മിസ്റ്റർ കുരുവിള ൧ ൭ കൊല്ലം ൧ മാസം ൫ ദിവസം.

PUBLIC ROADS LEADING TO CERTAIN FERRIES

215. മിസ്റ്റർ എം. കെ. വർഗ്ഗീസ്: താഴെ പറയുന്ന ചോദ്യത്തിന്ന ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഗവൺമെണ്ട സദയം മറുപടി നൽകുമോ —

ചക്കരക്കടവുകടത്തു, ഞൊണ്ടിയുടെ കടത്തു, ചെറായി ബോട്ടുജെട്ടി എന്നിവിടങ്ങളിലേക്ക് ൧ ൧ ൨ ൧-ാമാണ്ടിൽ പബ്ലിക്ക വഴികൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ വി. കെ. ജരവിന്ദാക്ഷമേനോൻ:

ഉവ്വ്, വൈപ്പിൻ-പള്ളിപ്പുറം റോഡുപണിയുടെ എസ്റ്റിമേറ്റിൽ ഈ വഴികൾ കൂടി ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE—AIDED SCHOOL TEACHERS

216. **Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan** *(Vadakkancheri):* Will Government be pleased to state.—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that teachers in Aided schools in the Madras Presidency are not being paid full Dearness allowance ;

(*b*) the rate at which Aided school teachers are being paid Dearness allowance by Government?

Mr. P. Sankaran Nambiyar *(Director of Public Instruction):*

(*a*) Not known. The Director of Public Instruction, Madras has been addressed in the matter.

(*b*) The present rate of Dearness allowance paid to Aided school teachers is half of the following rates given to Government servants.

Up to Rs. 40 .. Rs. 20.

Rs. 40 and above .. Rs. 22—8—0 or 20 per cent of the pay whichever is greater.

EMERGENCY TRAINING COURSES

217. **Mr. V. R. Krishnan Ezhuthassan** *(Oorakam):* Will Government be pleased to state.—

(*a*) how many teachers were given admission to the Emergency training course started this year ; how many of them are males and how many females ;

(*b*) how many of them sought hostel accommodation ; and how many of them were provided with the same ;

(*c*) where were they given accommodation ;

(*d*) how many of them were refused accommodation ; where are they now put up ;

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(e) has the attention of the authorities been driven to the severe hardship that they were put to and are still suffering from because of want of proper hostel facilities;

(f) what do Government propose to do to obviate these difficulties?

Mr. P. Sankaran Nambiyar *(Director of Public Instruction):*

(a) 231. 89 males and 142 females.
(b) 117. (31 females and 86 males). All were provided.
(c) In 10 buildings taken on rent in the surrounding places of the Institute.
(d) Nil.
(e) No answer required in view of answers above.
(f) Do.

2. MOTIONS OF NO-CONFIDENCE

Mr. P. Govinda Menon *(Ernakulam):* There are two motions standing in my name, one each against the Ministers. May I request the President to allow me to move them together?

Mr. President: At the time when notice was given and when the date for the discussion was fixed, I put the question to the Hon'ble Member whether he proposed to take the two motions together and he said, yes, and I then proceeded on that assumption.

Mr. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* I rise on a point of order, Sir. With these motions worded as they are, being of identical phraseology, but directed against two different Hon'ble Ministers, if that is allowed to be moved jointly, it will come to a case of giving a burial to the dead as also to the non-dead. Therefore, I raise this point of order that the motions being worded and given notice of as independent motions against different individuals, they may be separately dealt with, the first being taken first and disposed of and the second being taken up after the first.

Mr. President: It may be necessary to vote upon each motion separately, but I think the discussion may proceed on the two together.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan *(Vadakkancheri):* Am I to take it Sir, as the ruling on the point of order?

Mr. President: Yes, that is the decision of the Chair.

Mr. P. Govinda Menon *(Ernakulam):* Sir, under Rule 27 of the Legislative Council Rules, I move the motions standing in my name.

"This House has no confidence in M.R.Ry. Parambi Lonappen Avl., Minister for Public Health."

"This House has no confidence in M.R.Ry. K. Balakrishna Menon Avl., Minister for Development."

Sir, it is not without a due realisation of the gravity of the step taken by me that I rise in my seat to make these motions. And it behoves me to explain why after adopting a policy of non-interference in the making and unmaking of the Ministry for the last one year I attempt today to make an attack on this ministry which if successful ought to be followed by the immediate resignation of the Ministers.

Sir, the people of Cochin are ripe for Full Responsible Government. I have yet to hear anything validly made out against the feasibility or advisability of transferring all departments of the administration to popular ministers. The system of entrusting a few departments of Government to one or two non-official members of this House is neither Responsible nor Representative Government. It is a system unheard of in the Constitutional history of any country except in that of the Provinces of India where it was introduced in 1920 and lived a discredited existence for about 15 years. True representatives of the people did not care to touch it or even to go near it. This system of Dyarchy was conceived by an ingenious foreign power in order to deceive and disintegrate a growing nationalism. Analysed logically to its limits, this system is simply one which seeks to confer the honours and emoluments of office on non-officials. Ministers under this system are merely officers, heads of one or more Government departments. It is difficult if not impossible to equate them or even compare them to those leaders of the people who in States with real Representative Government mould and develop the life and destinies of their people.

There is probably nothing fundamentally wrong in certain non-officials being asked to perform the routine duties of administration, although I believe that sound canons of administration require that the duties discharged by our present Ministers ought really to be discharged by permanent civil servants subject to the discipline and control laid down by the Service Regulations. But, Sir, there is very great danger to the growth of Representative institutions if these super-departmental heads are allowed to masquerade as Ministers of the people.

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